86-146047

BASIC

D2CC

(12) UK Patent Application (19) GB (11) 2 167 751 A

(43) Application published 4 Jun 1986

(21) Application No 8529637

(22) Date of filing 2 Dec 1985

(30) Priority data

(31) 5750/84 (32) 4 Dec 1984 (33) CH

(51) INT CL[4]
C07D 493/22 A01N 43/02 A61K 31/335 // (C07D 493/22 307:00 311:00 313:00)

(52) Domestic classification (Edition H):
C2C 1485 1672 211 213 214 215 220 22Y 246 247 253 25Y 275 28X 30Y 313 31Y 338 339 351 352 360 361 362 363 364 36Y 371 373 374 37Y 388 461 463 500 50Y 612 613 614 624 625 633 634 643 644 652 662 672 761 767 775 802 805 80Y AA QS QZ TU
U1S 1308 1312 C2C

(56) Documents cited
None

(58) Field of search
C2C

A C B

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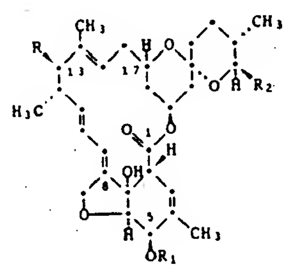
(54) Pesticidal 13b-substituted milbemycin derivatives

(57) Compounds of formula I



(I)

wherein

R_1 is hydrogen or a protecting group;

R_2 is methyl, ethyl, isopropyl or sec-butyl; and

R is a radical R_3 which is bound through oxygen or sulfur and is selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_{10}alkyl, C_1-C_{10}haloalkyl, C_1-C_{10}hydroxyalkyl, C_1-C_{10}mercaptoalkyl, C_2-C_{10}alkoxyalkyl, C_3-C_{10}alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, hydroxy- or mercapto-substituted C_3-C_{10}alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C_4-C_{15}-alkoxyalkoxyalkoxyalkyl, hydroxyl or mercapto-substituted C_4-C_{15}alkoyyalkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C_2-C_{10}alkenyl, C_2-C_{10}haloalkenyl, C_2-C_{10}alkynyl, C_2-C_{10}haloalkynyl, phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, C_1-C_3alkyl, C_1-C_3-haloalkyl, C_1-C_3-alkoxy, C_1-C_3haloalkoxy, cyano and/or nitro, and benzyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, C_1-C_3-alkyl, C_1-C_3-haloalkyl, C_1-C_3alkoxy, C_1-C_3haloalkoxy, cyano and/or nitro, or R is –SH or –S–C(O)OR_4, wherein R_4 is C_1-C_{10}alkyl, C_1-C_{10}haloalkyl or a phenyl or benzyl group which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, C_1-C_3alkyl, C_1-C_3haloalkyl, C_1-C_3alkoxy, C_1-C_3haloalkoxy, cyano and/or nitro, are useful for controlling pests, e.g. parasites and can be applied to animals or plants.

NEW 13B - SUBSTD MILBEMYCIN DERIVS + USED FOR CONTROLLING PESTS E.G. ECTOPARASITES, ENDOPARASITES OR INSECTS

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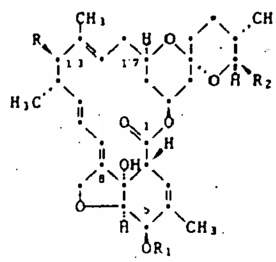
Formulae in the printed specification were reproduced from drawings submitted after the date of filing, in accordance with Rule 20(14) of the Patents Rules 1982.

SPECIFICATION

13β-Milbemycin derivatives for controlling ecto- and endoparasites of plants and animals

The present invention relates to a novel *13*β-milbemycin derivatives of formula I below, to the preparation thereof and to the use thereof for controlling pests such as ecto- and endoparasites.

The compounds of the invention are *13*β-milbemycins of the general formula I



(I)

wherein R_1 is hydrogen or a protecting group;
R_2 is methyl, ethyl, isopropyl or sec-butyl; and
R is a radical R_3 which is bound through oxygen or sulfur and is selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_{10}alkyl, C_1-C_{10}haloalkyl, C_1-C_{10}hydroxyalkyl, C_1-C_{10}mercaptoalkyl, C_2-C_{10}alkoxyalkyl, C_3-C_{10}alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, hydroxy- or mercapto-substituted C_3-C_{10}alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C_4-C_{15}alkoxyalkoxyalkoxyalkyl, hydroxy-or mercapto-substituted C_4 C_{15}alkoxyalkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl, C_2-C_{10}haloalkenyl, C_2 C_{10}alkynyl, C_2-C_{10}haloalkynyl, phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, C_1-C_3-alkyl, C_1-C_3haloalkyl, C_1-C_3alkoxy, C_1-C_3haloalkoxy, cyano and or nitro, and benzyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, C_1-C_3alkyl, C_1-C_3haloalkyl, C_1-C_3alkoxy, C_1-C_3haloalkoxy, cyano and/or nitro, or R is one of the groups –SH or –S–C(O)OR_4, wherein R_4 is C_1-C_{10} alkyl, C_1-C_{10}haloalkyl, or a phenyl or benzyl group which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, C_1-C_3alkyl, C_1-C_3haloalkyl, C_1-C_3alkoxy, C_1-C_3haloalkoxy, cyano and/or nitro.

Depending on the number of carbon atoms indicated, alkyl by itself or as moiety of another substituent will be understood as meaning for example the following groups: methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl etc. and the isomers thereof, e.g. isopropyl, sec-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, isopentyl etc. Haloalkyl is a mono- to perhalogenated alkyl substituent, e.g. $CHCl_2$, CHF_2, CH_2Cl, CCl_3, CH_2F, CH_2CH_2Cl, $CHBr_2$ etc., preferably CF_3. Throughout this specification, halogen will be understood as meaning fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine, preferably fluorine, chlorine or bromine. Haloalkoxy is a haloalkyl radical which is bound through oxygen and, as stated above, may be halogenated. Alkenyl is an aliphatic hydrocarbon radical which is characterised by at least one C=C double bond, e.g. vinyl, propen-1-yl, allyl, buten-1-yl, buten-2-yl, buten-3-yl etc. Haloalkenyl is therefore such an alkenyl radical which is substituted by one or more halogen atoms. Alkynyl is a straight or branched carbon chain which is characterised by at least one C≡C triple bond. Typical representatives are: ethynyl, propion-1-yl, propargyl, butyn-1-yl etc. C_2-C_{10}alkoxyalkyl is an unbranched or branched C_2-C_{10}alkyl group which is interrupted by an oxygen atom, e.g. CH_2OCH_3, $CH_2CH_2OCH_3$, $CH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_3$, $CH_2OC_2H_5$, $CH_2OC_3H_7$-i, $CH_2CH_2CH_2OCH_3$ etc. C_3-C_{10}alkoxyalkoxyalkyl is an unbranched or branched C_3-C_{10}alkyl group which is interrupted at each of two positions by an oxygen atom. Typical examples are: $CH_2OCH_2OCH_3$, $CH_2CH_2OCH_2OCH_3$, $CH_2OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$, $CH_2OCH_2OC_2H_5$, $CH(CH_3)OCH_2OC_3H_7$-i etc. C_4-C_{15}alkoxyalkoxyalkoxyalkyl is an unbranched or branched C_4-C_{15}alkyl group which is interrupted at each of 3 positions by an oxygen atom, e.g. $CH_3OCH_2OCH_2OCH_2$, $CH_3OCH_2CH_2OCH_2OCH_2$, $CH_3OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2$ etc. Throughout this specification, OH protecting groups R_1 will be understood as meaning the customary protective functions in organic chemistry. Such protecting groups are in particular acyl and silyl groups. Examples of suitable acyl groups are the radicals R_4'-C(O)-, wherein R_4' has the meanings given for R_4 under formula I and is preferably C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, or phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, C_1-C_3alkyl, CF_3 or nitro. Suitable silyl groups R_1 are the radicals $-Si(R_5)(R_6)(R_7)$, wherein R_5, R_6 and R_7, preferably independently, are each C_1-C_4alkyl, benzyl or phenyl and form for example one of the groups trimethylsilyl, tris(tert-butyl)silyl, diphenyl-tert-butylsilyl, bis(isopropyl)methylsilyl, triphenylsilyl etc. and, in particular, tert-butyldimethylsilyl. The 5-OH group may also occur as benzyl ether or methoxyethoxymethyl ether.

Throughout this specification, compounds wherein R_2 is sec-butyl will also be considered as belonging to the class of milbemycin derivatives although according to conventional classification they do not belong to this class but, in accordance with US patent 4 173 571, are derived from avermectin derivatives.

Compounds of formula I wherein R_1 is a protecting group can be converted by simple, e.g. hydrolytic, removal of the protective function into the highly active 5-hydroxy derivative (R_1 = H) and act therefore as intermediates. However, the biological value of these compounds is intrinsically not diminished by the protecting group.

In naturally occurring milbemycins (R_1 = H; R_2 = CH_3, C_2H_5 or isoC_3H_7) the substituent R in the 13-position

is always hydrogen. However, in avermectins an α-L-oleandrosyl-α-L-oleandrose radical which is bound through oxygen in the α configuration to the macrolide molecule is in the 13 position. Moreover, avermectins differ structurally from milbemycins by the presence of a 23-OH group or $\Delta^{22,23}$ double bond and, usually, by the presence of a substituent R_2 = sec. C_4H_9. By hydrolysing the sugar residue of avermectins, the corresponding avermectinaglycons containing an allylic 13α-hydroxyl group are readily obtained. In the avermectin derivatives of the present invention the $\Delta^{22,23}$ double bond always occurs in hydrogenated form.

On account of their pronounced parasiticidal and insecticidal activity, the following subgroups of compounds of formula I are particularly preferred.

An interesting group within the scope of formula I comprises those compounds wherein R_1 is hydrogen or a protecting group; R_2 is methyl, ethyl, isopropyl or sec-butyl; and R is a radical R_3 which is bound through oxygen or sulfur and is selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_{10}alkyl, C_1-C_{10}haloalkyl, C_2-C_{10}alkoxyalkyl, C_3-C_{10}alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C_2-C_{10}alkenyl, C_2-C_{10}haloalkenyl, C_2-C_{10}alkynyl, C_2-C_{10}haloalkynyl, phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, C_1-C_3alkyl, C_1-C_3haloalkyl, C_1-C_3alkoxy, C_1-C_3haloalkoxy, cyano and or nitro, and benzyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, C_1-C_3alkyl, C_1-C_3haloalkyl, C_1-C_3alkoxy, C_1-C_3haloalkoxy, cyano and or nitro, or R is one of the groups –SH or –S–C(O)OR$_4$, wherein R_4 is C_1-C_{10}alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-haloalkyl, or a phenyl or benzyl group which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, C_1-C_3alkyl, C_1-C_3haloalkyl, C_1-C_3alkoxy, C_1-C_3haloalkoxy, cyano and or nitro.

Group Ia

Compounds of formula I, wherein R_1 is hydrogen; R_2 is methyl, ethyl, isopropyl or sec-butyl; and R is a radical R_3 which is bound through oxygen or sulfur and is selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_4alkyl, C_2-C_4alkenyl, phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by fluorine, chlorine, bromine, methyl, CF_3, methoxy, cyano and or nitro; and benzyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by fluorine, chlorine, bromine, methyl, CF_3, methoxy, cyano and or nitro, or R is one of the groups –SH or –S–C(O)OR$_4$, wherein R_4 is C_1-C_4alkyl, C_1-C_4haloalkyl, or a phenyl or benzyl group each of which is unsubstituted or substituted by fluorine, chlorine, bromine, methyl, CF_3, methoxy, cyano and or nitro.

Group Ib:

Compounds of formula I, wherein R_1 is hydrogen; R_2 is methyl, ethyl, isopropyl or sec-butyl; and R is a radical R_3 which is bound through oxygen or sulfur and is selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_4alkyl and C_2-C_4alkenyl, or R is one of the groups –SH or –S–C(O)OR$_4$, wherein R_4 is C_1-C_4alkyl, C_1-C_4haloalkyl, or phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by fluorine, chlorine, bromine, methyl, CF_3, methoxy, cyano and or nitro.

Group Ic:

Compounds of formula I, wherein R_1 is hydrogen; R_2 is methyl, ethyl, isopropyl or sec-butyl; and R is a radical R_3 which is bound through oxygen or sulfur and is selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_4alkyl and C_2-C_4alkenyl, or R is one of the groups –SH or –S–C(O)OR$_4$, wherein R_4 is C_1-C_4alkyl or C_1-C_4haloalkyl.

Group Id:

Compounds of formula I, wherein R_1 is hydrogen; R_2 is ethyl or isopropyl; and R is a radical R_3 which is bound through oxygen or sulfur and is C_1-C_2alkyl, or R is one of the groups –SH or –S–C(O)OR$_4$, wherein R_4 is C_1-C_2alkyl or C_1-C_2haloalkyl.

Group Ie:

Compounds of formula I, wherein R_1 is hydrogen; R_2 is ethyl or isopropyl; and R is a radical R_3 which is bound through oxygen or sulfur and is methyl, or R is one of the groups –SH or –S–C(O)OR$_4$, wherein R_4 is methyl.

Group If:

Compounds of formula I, wherein R_1 is hydrogen; R_2 is ethyl or isopropyl; and R is a radical R_3 which is bound through oxygen or sulfur and is straight chain or branched C_1-C_4alkyl, in particular methyl or ethyl.

Examples of particularly preferred 5-hydroxy derivatives of formula I are:

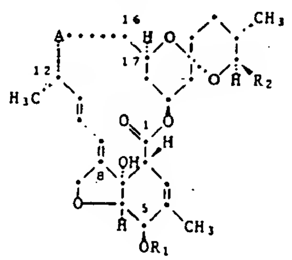
13β-methoxymilbemycin D,
13β-ethoxymilbemycin D,
13β-phenylthiomilbemycin D,
13β-p-Chlorophenoxycarbonylthiomilbemycin D,
13β-mercaptomilbemycin D,
13β-methylthiomilbemycin D,
13β-tert-butylthiomilbemycin D,
13β-methylthiomilbemycin A_4,
13β-tert-butylthiomilbemycin A_4,
13β-methoxymilbemycin A_4,
13β-methoxymethoxymilbemycin A_4,

13β-Ethylthiomilbemycin A_4.
13β-Ethoxymilbemycin A_4.

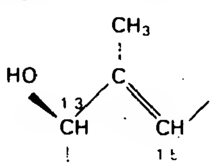
Examples of preferred compounds of formula I carrying a protective function at the 5-hydroxy group are:
5-O-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-13β-methoxymilbemycin D,
5-O-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-13β-ethoxymilbemycin D,
5-O-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-13β-mercaptomilbemycin D,
5-O-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-13β-methylthiomilbemycin D.

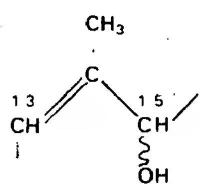
The present invention relates not only to the compounds of formula I but also to the novel process for the preparation thereof. Surprisingly, it has been found that the allyl alcohols of formula II defined below, wherein the allylic OH group is in the 15-position of the molecule, can be etherified or thioetherified with suitable etherifying or thioetherifying agents such that the substituent R to be introduced occupies the 13β-position of the molecule stereospecifically and affords only small amounts of by-products, which are substituted in the 15-position. It has also been found that compounds of formula II containing a 13β-hydroxy group can, while retaining the 13β-orientation, be converted into 13β-ethers. The process of the present invention therefore also makes it possible to introduce selectively the substituent R defined under formula I into the 13β-position of milbemycin derivatives or 13-deoxy-22,23-dihydroavermectin derivatives and so to obtain highly effective parasiticides and insecticides which may also be used for the formation of further derivatives.

Accordingly, the present invention also relates to a process for the preparation of compounds of formula I, which process comprises treating an allyl alcohol of formula II


(II)

wherein A is one of the groups a or b


(a) or


(b)

[= 13β-hydroxy-$\Delta^{14,15}$] [= $\Delta^{13,14}$-15-hydroxy]

R_1 is a protecting group and R_2 is as defined for formula I, with a reagent suitable for the introduction of a 13β-ether or 13β-thio-ether group or, to introduce a 13β-mercapto group, with a halothionoformiate and then reducing the resultant product and, if free hydroxy compounds are desired, subsequently removing the protecting group R_1 by hydrolysis.

Throughout this specification, allyl alcohols of formula II wherein A is the group a shall be referred to as compounds of formula IIa and, accordingly, those allyl alcohols of formula II wherein A is the group b shall be referred to as compounds of formula IIb.

Examples of reagents suitable for the introduction of the 13β-ether or 13β-thioether group into compounds of formula IIb are:

a) alcohols and thiols of formula III

$$R_3{-}XH \qquad \text{(III)}$$

wherein R_3 is as defined for formula I and X is oxygen or sulfur;

b) halothionoformiates of formula IV

$$\mathrm{Hal}{-}\overset{\overset{\displaystyle S}{\|}}{C}{-}OR_4 \qquad \text{(IV)}$$

wherein R_3 is as defined for formula I and Hal is halogen such as fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine, preferably chlorine or bromine, and

c) disulfides of formula V

$$R_3SSR_3 \qquad (V)$$

wherein R_3 is as defined for formula I

The 13β-alcohols of formula IIa can also be converted into the 13β-ethers by conventional methods, e.g. by reaction with the alcohols of formula III or with a halide R_3-Hal, wherein R_3 is as defined for formula I and Hal is a halogen atom, preferably chlorine or bromine. By an entirely analogous procedure, a thiol analogous to alcohols of formula IIa can be converted into a 13β-thioether by reaction with the halide R_3-Hal. Compounds of formula I, wherein R is a 13β-mercapto group can also be converted into the 13β-thioethers in conventional manner, e.g. by reaction with alkylating agents of formula III. Such reactions are etherification reactions which are known to the skilled person and represent a derivativisation of a 13β-hydroxy or 13β-mercapto group without affecting the spatial 13β-orientation of these groups.

The process is generally carried out in an inert solvent or in one of the reactants provided these are liquid. Suitable solvents are e.g.: ethers and ethereal compounds such as dialkyl ethers (diethyl ether, diisopropyl ether, tert-butylmethyl ether, dimethoxyethane, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, anisole etc.); halogenated hydrocarbons such as chlorobenzene, methylene chloride, ethylene chloride, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloroethylene etc.; or sulfoxides such as dimethyl sulfoxide. Aromatic or aliphatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, xylenes, petroleum ether, ligroin, cyclohexane etc. may also be present. In some cases it may be advantageous to carry out the reaction or partial steps thereof in an inert gas atmosphere (e.g. argon, helium, nitrogen etc.) and or in absolute solvents. If desired, intermediates maybe isolated from the reaction medium and, if desired, be purified in conventional manner before further reaction, e.g. by washing, digesting, extraction, recrystallisation, chromatography etc. However, such reaction steps may be dispensed with and only carried out with the corresponding final products.

The reaction of compounds of formula II with alcohols of formula III or of compounds of formula IIb with alcohols or thiols of formula III is carried out in the presence of catalytic amounts of an acid. Protonic acids or Lewis acids may be used for the catalysis of the reaction. Examples of suitable acids are inorganic acids such as hydrohalic acid, e.g. hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid or hydriodic acid, chloric acid, perchloric acid, as well as sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid and phosphorous acid; and organic acids such as acetic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, propionic acid, glycolic acid, thiocyanic acid, lactic acid; succinic acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, cinnamic acid, oxalic acid, formic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, methanesulfonic acid, salicylic acid, p-aminosalicylic acid, 2-phenoxybenzoic acid, 2-acetoxybenzoic acid etc.; as well as Lewis acids such as BF_3, $AlCl_3$, $ZnCl_2$ etc., preferably BF_3 in the form of the etherate. Benzenesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, sulfuric acid and boron trifluoride etherate are particularly preferred. It may be advantageous to carry out this reaction additionally in the presence of an orthoester of formula VI

$$R_{10}C(OR_3)_3 \qquad (VI)$$

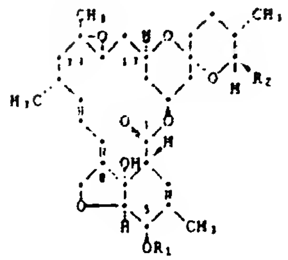
wherein R_3 is as defined for formula I and R_{10} is hydrogen or C_1-C_6alkyl, preferably methyl. The reaction temperatures are generally in the range from −50 to +150°C, preferably from −20 to +100°C or at the boiling point of the solvent or of the mixture of solvents.

The reaction of compounds of formula IIb with halothionoformiates of formula IV is usually carried out in the above inert solvents or in the halothionoformiate of formula IV itself. It is convenient to carry out the reaction in the presence of a condensing agent. Suitable condensing agents are both organic and inorganic acids, e.g. tertiary amines such as trialkyl amines (trimethylamine, triethylamine, tripropylamine etc.), pyridines and pyridine bases (4-dimethylaminopyridine, 4-pyrrolidylaminopyridine etc.), with pyridine being preferred. The condensing agent is usually employed in at least equimolar amount, based on the starting materials. The reaction temperatures are generally in the range from −50° to +150°C, preferably from −20° to +100°C. The thiol carbonates of formula I ($R = -S-C(O)R_4$) forming during this reaction can be converted into the 13β-mercapto compounds of formula I (R = SH) by simple reduction, e.g. with zinc in glacial acetic acid. This reduction is conveniently carried out in a customary, inert, organic solvent in the temperature range from 0° to 50°C, preferably from 20° to 50°C.

The reaction of compounds of formula IIb with disulfides of formula V is carried out in the presence of an at least equimolar amount of a trivalent phosphine, e.g. triphenylphosphine, tri-n-butylphosphine, n-butyldiphenylphosphine, and in the presence of a 1·10 to 3 molar amount of an N-[SR_3]-sulfenimide, wherein R_3 is as defined for formula I. Particularly sitable sulfenimides are N-[SR_3]-succinimide and N-[SR_3]-benzosuccinimide. The reaction is conveniently carried out in an inert solvent or mixture of solvents. Suitable solvents are those mentioned above. The reaction is carried out in the temperature range from 0° to +50°C, preferably from +20° to +30°C.

Unless specifically stated, all starting materials employed are known compounds or compounds which can be prepared in a manner known per se, e.g. by methods analogous to those for the preparation of known representatives.

The compounds of formula IIb (= $\Delta^{13,14}$ 15-hydroxyl) can be obtained by reacting 14,15-epoxymilbemycins of formula VII



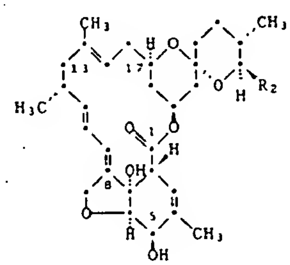
(VII)

wherein R_1 and R_2 are as defined for formula I, with the complex reagent $[HN_3]_m$ $Al(ethyl)_3]_n$, wherein m and n are each independently 1 or 2 or a value between 1 and 2, in an inert dry solvent and in the temperature range from −30° to +10°C, preferably from −20° to −5°C.

Preferred inert solvents are aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, xylene, and petroleum ether; ethers such as diethyl ether, tert-butyl methyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, and anisole. The reaction is conveniently carried out in an inert gas such as nitrogen or argon.

Hydrazoic acid (HN_3) can also be converted, in the nascent state, into the $[HN_3]_m$ $[Al(Et)_3]_n$ complex by suspending sodium azide in the stipulated dry solvent or mixture of solvents and generating HN_3 in the solution with a stronger acid, e.g. H_2SO_4 (preferably oleum in order to ensure absolutely dry reaction conditions). $Al(Et)_3$ should already be present in the solution or added thereto shortly afterwards. The epoxy compound to be reacted can also already be present in the solution or added thereto at a suitable time.

The starting compounds of formula VII, which are employed for the preparation of compounds of formula IIb, can be easily prepared by epoxidation of the compounds known from US patent specification 3 950 360 and originally designated as "Antibiotics B-41-A", later called "milbemycin A" compounds, and of the compounds known from US patent specification 4 346 171 and designated as "B-41-D" or "milbemycin D"; as well as of the 13-deoxy-22,23-dihydroavermectins (R_2 = sec-butyl) of the formula VIII



(VIII)

$R_2 = CH_3$	milbemycin A_3
$R_2 = C_2H_5$	milbemycin A_4
$R_2 = isoC_3H_7$	milbemycin D
$R_2 = sec\text{-}C_4H_9$	13-deoxy-22,23-dihydro-C-076-Bla-aglycon,

known from US patent speficiation 4 173 571.

The epoxidation is carried out in a solvent phase in the temperature range from −10° to +20°C, preferably from −5° to +5°C.

Peracids such as peracetic acid, trifluoroperacetic acid, perbenzoic acid and chloroperbenzoic acid are suitable for the epoxidation.

The 13β-hydroxy-$\Delta^{14,15}$ compounds of formula IIa can be prepared by reacting compounds of formula IIb, wherein R_1 is a protecting group, with pyridinium dichromate [= $(Pyr)_2 \cdot Cr_2O_7$]. This reaction is carried out in dimethylformamide and in the temperature range from −10° to +60°C. If desired, the protecting group R_1 is subsequently removed by hydrolysis.

By acylating or silylating the 5-OH group, all those derivatives of formulae I, IIa, IIb and VII are prepared wherein R_1 has a meaning other than hydrogen (R_1 = OH protecting group). The introduction of the acyl group is usually effected with the corresponding acyl halides or acyl anhydrides and is preferably employed to introduce the $R_4C(O)-$group mentioned above. For the silylation it is convenient to use a silane of the formula $Y-Si(R_5)(R_6)(R_7)$, wherein each of R_5, R_6 and R_7 is one of the radicals indicated above. The term acyl halide denotes acyl chloride or acyl bromide and Y is a silyl leaving group. Examples of silyl leaving groups Y are bromide, chloride, cyanide, azide, acetamide, trifluoroacetate or trifluoromethanesulfonate. This recitation constitutes no limitation; further typical silyl leaving groups are known to the skilled person.

5-O-Acylations and 5-O-silylations are carried out in anhydrous medium, preferably in inert solvents and, most preferably, in aprotic solvents. The reaction conveniently takes place in the temperature range from 0°

to - 80°C, preferably from - 10° to - 40°C. It is preferred to add an organic base. Examples of suitable bases are tertiary amines such as triethylamine, triethylenediamine, triazole and, preferably, pyridine, imidazole or 1,8-diazabicyclo-[5.4.0]-undec-7-ene (DBU).

The removal of these silyl and acyl radicals R_1 in the 5-position is effected by selective mild hydrolysis (→R = H) with e.g. arylsulfonic acid in alcoholic solution or in accordance with another method known to the skilled person.

The described process for the preparation of compounds of formula I constitutes in all its partial steps an object of the present invention.

The compounds of formula I are most suitable for controlling pests of animals and plants, including ectoparasites of animals. These last mentioned pests comprise those of the order Acarina, in particular pests of the families Ixodidae, Dermanyssidae, Sarcoptidae, Psoroptidae; of the orders Mallophaga, Siphonaptera, Anoplura (e.g. family of the Haematopinidae); and of the order Diptera, in particular pest of the families Muscidae, Calliphoridae, Oestridae, Tabanidae, Hippoboscidae, and Gastrophilidae.

The compounds of formula I can also be used against hygiene pests especially of the order Diptera (families Sarcophagidae, Anophilidae and Culicidae); of the order Orthoptera, of the order Dictyoptera (e.g. family of the Blattidae), and of the order Hymenoptera (e.g. family of the Formicidae).

The compounds of formula I also have a lasting action against mites and insects which are parasites of plants. When used to control spider mites of the order Acarina, they are effective against eggs, nymphs and adults of Tetranychidae (Tetranychus spp. and Panonychus spp.) They also have excellent activity against sucking insects of the order Homoptera, in particular against pests of the families Aphididae, Delphacidae, Cicadellidae, Psyllidae, Coccidae, Diaspididae and Eriophyidae (e.g. the rust mite on citrus fruit); of the orders Hemiptera, Heteroptera and Thysanoptera, and against plant-feeding insects of the orders Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, Diptera and Orthoptera.

The compounds of formula I are also suitable for use against soil pests.

The compounds of formula I are therefore effective against all development stages of sucking and feeding insects in crops such as cereals, cotton, rice, maize, soybeans, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, tobacco, hops, citrus fruit, avocados and others.

The compounds of formula I are also effective against plant nematodes of the species Meloidogyne, Heterodera, Pratylenchus, Ditylenchus, Radolphus, Rhizoglyphus and others.

Furthermore, the compounds of formula I act against helminths, among which the endoparasitic nematodes can be the cause of severe diseases in mammals and fowl, for example in sheep, pigs, goats, cattle, horses, donkeys, dogs, [illegible] guinea pigs, cage-birds. Typical nematodes having this indication are Haemonchus, Trichostrongylus, Ostertagia, Nematodirus, Cooperia, Ascaris, Bunostomum, Oesphagostomum, Chabertia, Trichuris, Strongylus, Trichonema, Dictyocaulus, Capillaria, Heterakis, Toxocara, Ascaridia, Oxyuris, Ancylostoma, Uncinaria, Toxascaris and Parascaris. The particular advantage of the compounds of formula I is their activity against those parasites which are resistant to benzimidazole-based parasiticides.

Certain species of the genera Nematodirus, Cooperia and Oesophagostomum attack the intestinal tract of the host animal, whereas others of the species Haemonchus and Ostertagia parasiticise in the stomach and those of the species Dictyocaulus in the lung tissue. Parasites of the families Filariidae and Setariidae are found in internal cell tissue and internal organs, e.g. in the heart, blood vessels, lymph vessels and in subcutaneous tissue. In this connection, particular mention is to be made of the dog heartworm, Dirofilaria immitis. The compounds of formula I are highly effective against these parasites.

The compounds of formula I are also suitable for controlling pathogenic parasites in humans, among which parasites there may be mentioned as typical representatives occurring in the alimentary tract those of the species Ancylostoma, Necator, Ascaris, Strongyloides, Trichinella, Capillaria, Trichuris, Enterobius. The compounds of this invention are also effective against parasites of the species Wuchereria, Brugia, Onchocerca and Loa of the family of the Filariidae which occur in the blood, in tissue and various organs, and in addition against Dracunculus and parasites of the species Strongyloides and Trichinella which infest in particular the gastro-intestinal tract.

The compounds of formula I are used in unmodified form or, preferably, together with the adjuvants conventionally employed in the art of formulation, and are therefore formulated in known manner to emulsifiable concentrates, directly sprayable or dilutable solutions, dilute emulsions, wettable powders, soluble powers, dusts, granulates, and also encapsulations in e.g. polymer substances. As with the nature of the compositions, the methods of application such as spraying, atomising, dusting, scattering or pouring, are chosen in accordance with the intended objectives and the prevailing circumstances.

The compounds of formula I are administered to warm-blooded animals at rates of application of 0.01 to 10 mg/kg of body weight, and are applied to enclosed crop areas, to pens, livestock buildings or other buildings in amounts of 10 g to 1000 g per hectare.

The formulations, i.e. the compositions, preparations or mixtures containing the compound of formula I (active ingredient) are prepared in known manner, e.g. by homogeneously mixing and/or grinding the active ingredients with extenders, e.g. solvents, solid carriers and, in some cases, surface-active compounds (surfactants).

Suitable solvents are: aromatic hydrocarbons, preferably the fractions containing 8 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g. xylene mixtures or substituted naphthalenes, phthalates such as dibutyl phthalate or dioctyl phthalate, aliphatic hydrocarbons such as cyclohexane or paraffins, alcohols and glycols and their ethers and esters,

such as ethanol, ethylene glycol monomethyl or monoethyl ether, ketones such as cyclohexanone, strongly polar solvents such as N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, dimethyl sulfoxide or dimethylformamide, as well as vegetable oils or epoxidised vegetable oils such as epoxidised coconut oil or soybean oil; or water.

The solid carriers used e.g. for dusts and dispersible powders are normally natural mineral fillers such as calcite, talcum, kaolin, montmorillonite or attapulgite. In order to improve the physical properties it is also possible to add highly dispersed silicic acid or highly dispersed absorbent polymers. Suitable granulated adsorptive carriers are porous types, for example pumice, broken brick, sepiolite or bentonite; and suitable nonsorbent carriers are materials such as calcite or sand. In addition, a great number of pregranulated materials of inorganic or organic nature can be used, e.g. especially dolomite or pulverised plant residues.

Depending on the nature of the active ingredient to be formulated, suitable surface-active compounds are nonionic, cationic and or anionic surfactants having good emulsifying, dispersing and wetting properties. The term "surfactants" will also be understood as comprising mixtures of surfactants.

Suitable anionic surfactants can be both water-soluble soaps and water-soluble synthetic surface-active compounds.

Suitable soaps are the alkali metal salts, alkaline earth metal salts or unsubstituted or substituted ammonium salts of higher fatty acids (C_{10}-C_{22}), e.g. the sodium or potassium salts of oleic or stearic acid, or of natural fatty acid mixtures which can be obtained, e.g. from coconut oil or tallow oil. Further suitable surfactants are also the fatty acid methyltaurin salts.

More frequently, however, so-called synthetic surfactants are used, especially fatty sulfonates, fatty sulfates, sulfonated benzimidazole derivatives or alkylarylsulfonates.

The fatty sulfonates or sulfates are usually in the form of alkali metal salts, alkaline earth metal salts or unsubstituted or substituted ammonium salts and contain a C_8-C_{22}alkyl radical which also includes the alkyl moiety of acyl radicals, e.g. the sodium or calcium salt of lignosulfonic acid, of dodecylsulfate, or of a mixture of fatty alcohol sulfates obtained from natural fatty acids. These compounds also comprise the salts of sulfuric acid esters and sulfonic acids of fatty alcohol ethylene oxide adducts. The sulfonated benzimidazole derivatives preferably contain 2 sulfonic acid groups and one fatty acid radical containing 8 to 22 carbon atoms. Examples of alkylarylsulfonates are the sodium, calcium or triethanolamine salts of dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid, dibutylnaphthalenesulfonic acid, or of a naphthalenesulfonic acid formaldehyde condensation product. Also suitable are corresponding phosphates, e.g. salts of the phosphoric acid ester of an adduct of p-nonylphenol with 4 to 14 moles of ethylene oxide, or phospholiphids.

The surfactants customarily employed in the art of formulation are described e.g. in "McCutcheon's Detergents and Emulsifiers Annual", MC Publishing Corp. Ridgewood, New Jersey, 1982.

The pesticidal compositions usually contain 0.01 to 95 %, preferably 0.1 to 80 %, of a compound of formula I, 5 to 99.99 % of a solid or liquid adjuvant, and 0 to 25 %, preferably 0.1 to 25 %, of a surfactant.

Whereas commercial products are preferably formulated as concentrates, the end user will normally employ dilute formulations having a concentration of 1-10,000 ppm.

The present invention therefore also relates to pesticidal compositions which contain as active ingredient at least one compound of formula I, together with customary carriers and or dispersing agents.

The compositions may also contain further ingredients such as stabilisers, antifoams, viscosity regulators, binders, tackifiers as well as fertilisers or other active ingredients for obtaining special effects.

The following Examples further illustrate the present invention.

PREPARATORY EXAMPLES

Preparation of starting materials and intermediates

Examples S1: Preparation of 14,15-epoxymilbemycin D (formula VII)

While cooling with ice, a solution of 170 mg of chloroperbenzoic acid in 5 ml of dichloromethane is added to a solution of 550 mg of milbemycin D in 5 ml of dichloromethane. After stirring for 1 hour at 0° to 5°C, another 170 mg of the oxidising agent are added and stirring is continued for 30 minutes. When the reaction is complete, the solution is poured into an ice-cooled solution of sodium sulfite and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined extracts are washed once with water, dried, and concentrated by evaporation in vacuo. The crude product is purified by chromatography through a column of silica gel (elution with a 20:15 mixture of n-hexane and theyl acetate), affording 450 mg of amorphous, white 14,15-epoxymilbemycin D.

Example S2: Preparation of 15-hydroxy-$\Delta^{13,14}$-milbemycin D (formula IIb)

9.5 ml (0.41 g; 9.53 mmol) of a 6.96 % solution of HN_3 in diethyl ether are added at −20°C to a solution of 2.1 ml (1.75 g; 15.3 mmol) of triethyl aluminium in 8.5 ml of absolute diethyl ether. The reaction mixture is then added at −10°C to 1.8 g (3.15 mmol) of 14,15-epoxymilbemycin D (in substance). The ensuing reaction is strongly exothermic. After 1 hour at room temperature, 4 ml of absolute ether are added and the gelatinous reaction mixture is vigorously stirred. After 4 hours, the reaction mixture is worked up as described in Example S1. Chromatography through 70 g of silica gel (elution with a 10:1 mixture of CH_2Cl_2 and acetone) affords 200 mg (10%) of 14-azido-15-hydroxymilbemycin D and 820 mg (45 %) of 15-hydroxy-$\Delta^{13,14}$-milbemycin D; m.p. 151°-153°C (recrystallisation from methanol).

Example S3: Preparation of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-14,15-epoxymilbemycin D (formula VII)

A solution of 2.21 g (3.86 mmol) of 14,15-epoxymilbemycin D, 757 mg (5.02 mmol) of tert-

butyldimethylchlorosilane and 342 mg (5.02 mmol) of imidazole in 4 ml of dimethylformamide is stirred for 90 minutes at room temperature. Then 80 ml of diethyl ether are added and the mixture is filtered through 20 g of silica gel and the filtrate is concentrated, affording 2.65 g (100 %) of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-14,15-epoxy-milbemycin D.

^{1}H-NMR (300) MHz., solvent $CDCl_3$., δ values based on $Si(CH_3)_4$ = TMS).

0.12 ppm (s) $(CH_3)_2Si-O-$;

0.92 ppm (s) $(t-C_4H_9)Si-O-$;

1.23 ppm (broad s) ($C_{14}CH_3$, i.e. signal of the CH_3 group in the 14-position);

2.56 ppm (d; J = 9) ($C_{15}H$, i.e. signal of the proton in the 15-position).

Following the same procedure, the corresponding 5-0-trimethylsilyl-14,15-epoxymilbemycin D (m.p. 92-97 C) can be prepared by reaction with trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate.

Example S4: Preparation of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-15-hydroxy-$\Delta^{13,14}$-milbemycin D (formula IIb)

A solution of the HN_3 Et_3Al complex reagent (prepared from a solution of 4.97 ml of triethyl aluminium in 7 ml of absolute tetrahydrofuran and 9.15 ml of a 2.39 molar solution of HN_3 (21.9 mmol) in absolute diethyl ether) is added, under argon, to a solution of 5.0 g (7.29 mmol) of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-14,15-epoxymilbemycin D in about 20 ml of absolute tetrahydrofuran, and the mixture is heated under reflux for 15 hours. Then 250 ml of ether, 2 ml of methanol, and finally a mixture of 10 g of $Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$ and 10 g of celite are added at room temperature. The mixture is filtered and the filtrate is concentrated and chromatography of the crude product through 160 g silica gel (elution with 0-30 % of ethyl acetate in hexane) affords 2.37 g (47 %) of 5-0-tert-butyldiethylsilyl-15-hydroxy-$\Delta^{13,14}$-milbemycin D.

^{1}H-NMR (300 MHZ, $CDCl_3$):

1.59 ppm (d; J = 1) ($C_{14}CH_3$); 4.06 ppm (dd; J_1 = 11; J_2 = 4) ($C_{15}H$);

5.15 ppm (d; J = 8) ($C_{13}H$).

In addition, 109 mg (2 %) of 13β-azido-5-0-tert-butyldimethyl-silylmilbemycin D are obtained.

Example S5: Preparation of 14,15-epoxymilbemycin A_4 ($R_2=C_2H_5$) (formula VII)

A solution of 2.43 g (14.08 mmol) of m-chloroperbenzoic acid in 70 ml of dichloromethane is added dropwise at room temperature to a solution of 5.7 g (10.5 mmol) of milbemycin A_4 in 140 ml of di-chloromethane and 120 ml of a 0.5 molar solution of $NaHCO_3$. The mixture is vigorously stirred for 1 hour at room temperature and then diluted with 300 ml of dichloromethane. The organic phase is washed with an aqueous solution of $NaHCO_3$, dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated, affording 5.7 g of epoxide as crude product.

Example S6: Preparation of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-14,15-epoxymilbemycin A_4 (formula VII)

5.7 g of 14, 15-epoxymilbemycin A_4 are dissolved in 10 ml of dry dimethylformamide. Then 0.63 g (9.16 mmol) of imidazole and 1.4 g (9.34 mmol) of tert-butyldimethylchlorosilane are added at room temperature. The mixture is stirred for 1 hour at room temperature and chromatographed through 150 g of silica gel (elution with a 4:1 mixture of hexane and ether), affording 2.84 g (40 % of theory, based on milbemycin A_4) of the silylated epoxy derivative.

Example S7: Preparation of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-15-hydroxy-$\Delta^{13,14}$-milbemycin A_4 (formula IIb)

The complex reagent HN_3 $Al(ethyl)_3$ is prepared as follows: To 2.8 ml (12.2 mmol) of $Al(C_2H_5)_3$ in 4 ml of absolute tetrahydrofuran are slowly added at about −20°C, under argon, 5.28 ml (20.4 mmol) of an 10 % solution of HN_3 in absolute diethyl ether. To this solution is added, under argon, a solution of 2.84 g (4.25 mmol) of the compound obtained in Example S6, and the mixture so obtained is heated for 4 hours under reflux. Then 500 ml of diethyl ether and 10 g of $Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$ and 10 g of celite are added at room temperature. The mixture is filtered and the filtrate is concentrated. Chromatography of the crude product through 100 g of silica gel (elution with a 7:2 mixture of hexane and diethyl ether) affords 1.72 g (60 % of theory) of the title compound.

^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$):

1.59 ppm (broad s) ($C_{14}CH_3$); 4.05 ppm (broad s) ($C_{15}H$);

5.15 ppm (d; J = 6) $C_{13}H$).

In addition, 0.1 g of 13β-azido-5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilylmilbemycin A_4 is obtained.

Example S8: Preparation of 15-hydroxy-$\Delta^{13,14}$-milbemycin A_4 (formula IIb)

Hydrolysis of 5 mg of the title compound of Example S7 with 1 ml of a 1 % solution of p-toluenesulfonic acid in methanol and working up in diethyl ether with a 5 % solution of sodium bicarbonate affords the title compound.

Example S9: Preparation of 14,15-epoxymilbemycin A_3 (R_2 = CH_3) (formula VII)

In accordance with the procedure described in Example S1, reaction of 220 mg of milbemycin A_3 in 5 ml of dichloromethane and 320 mg of benzoperacid in 5 ml of dichloromethane at −2° to +5°C over 1 1/2 hours and purification through a column of silica gel affords 190 mg of 14,15-epoxymilbemycin A_3.

Example S10: Preparation of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-14,15-epoxymilbemycin A_3 (formula VIII)

In accordance with the procedure of Example S3, reaction of 190 mg of 14,15-epoxymilbemycin A_3 and 120 mg of tert-butyldimethylchlorosilane in the presence of imidazole affords 217 mg of the title compound.

Example S11: Preparation of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-15-hydroxy-$\Delta^{13,14}$-milbemycin A_3 (formula IIb)

In accordance with the epoxy cleavage of Example S4, 203 mg of the title compound are obtained from 210 mg of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-14,15-epoxymilbemycin A_3, in absolute diethyl ether using the complex reagent HN_3/Et_3Al under argon, and subsequent purification.

^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$):
1.58 ppm (broad s) ($C_{14}CH_3$); 4.05 ppm (broad s) ($C_{15}H$);
5.15 ppm (d; J = 6) ($C_{13}H$).

Example S12: Preparation of 15-hydroxy-$\Delta^{13,14}$-milbemycin A_3 (formula IIb)

In accordance with the procedure described in Example S1, the reagent $HN_3/Al(C_2H_5)_3$ is freshly prepared and added dropwise at −10°C to a solution of 830 mg (3.05 mmol) of 14,15-epoxymilbemycin A_3 in 7 ml of dry diethyl ether. After working up, 385 mg of 15-hydroxy-$\Delta^{13,14}$-milbemycin A_3 and 92 mg of 14-azido-15-hydroxymilbemycin A_3 are obtained.

Example S13: Preparation of 13-deoxy-14,15-epoxy-22,23-dihydroavermectin-Bla-aglycon (R_2 = sec-C_4H_9) (formula VII)

In accordance with the procedure described in Example S5, 510 mg of the title compound are obtained from 520 mg of 13-deoxy-22,23-dihydroavermectin-Bla-aglycon [Tetrahedron Letters, Vol. 24, No. 48, pp. 5333-5336 (1983)] and 210 mg of m-chlorobenzoperacid in 20 ml of dichloromethane.

Example S14: Preparation of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-13-deoxy-14,15-epoxy-22,23-dihydroavermectin-Bla-aglycon (formula VII)

In accordance with the procedure described in Example S6, 108 mg of the title compound are obtained from 220 mg of the title compound of Example S13 and 55 mg of tert-butyldimethyldichlorosilane in the presence of 25 mg of imidazole in 5 ml of dry dimethylformamide.

Example S15: Preparation of 13-deoxy-15-hydroxy-$\Delta^{13,14}$-22,23-dihydroavermectin-Bla-aglycon (formula IIb)

In accordance with the procedure described in Example S2, 112 mg of the title compound are obtained by reacting 220 mg of the title compound of Example S14 with the complex reagent consisting of 320 mg of $Al(C_2H_5)_3$ and 110 mg of a 6.96 % solution of HN_3 in a total of 16 ml of dry diethyl ether. In addition, 61 mg of 13-deoxy-14-azido-15-hydroxy-22,23-dihydroavermectin-Bla-aglycon are obtained.

Example S16: Preparation of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-13β-hydroxymilbemycin D and 13β-hydroxymilbemycin D (formula IIa)

A solution comprising 286 mg (0.41 mmol) of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-15-hydroxy-$\Delta^{13,14}$-milbemycin D and 209 mg (0.56 mmol) of pyridinium dichromate (PDC) in 3 ml of dimethylformamide (DMF) is stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature. 1 ml of isopropanol is subsequently added and the mixture is stirred for 5 minutes and then diluted with 50 ml of ether. After a further 10 minutes, the mixture is filtered through silica gel and the filtrate is concentrated. Chromatography of the crude product through 20 g of silica gel (elution with a 1:2 mixture of ether and hexane) affords 165 mg (57 %) of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-13β-hydroxymilbemycin D.

^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz; $CDCl_3$; TMS):
1.59 ppm (br.s) ($C_{14}CH_3$)
3.70 ppm (d; J= 10) ($C_{13}H$).

105 mg (0.153 mmol) of the compound so obtained are stirred at room temperature in 1 ml of a 1 % solution of p-toluenesulfonic acid in methanol for 1 hour. The mixture is diluted with 20 ml of ether, filtered through silica gel and the filtrate is concentrated. The residue is chromatographed through about 10 g of silica gel (elution with a 1:4 mixture of acetone and dichloromethane), affording 73 mg (83 %) of 13β-hydroxymilbemycin D.

^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz; $CDCl_3$; TMS):
1.58 ppm (br.s) ($C_{14}CH_3$)
3.71 ppm (d; J = 10) ($C_{13}H$).

Preparation of final products of formula I

Example P1: Preparation of 13β-methoxymilbemycin D

A solution of 106 mg (0.155 mmol) of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-15-hydroxy-$\Delta^{13,14}$-milbemycin D in 5 ml of 1 % methanolic toluenesulfonic acid is heated under reflux for 4 hours. The solvent is evaporated off, the residue is taken up in diethyl ether and the resultant solution is filtered through silica gel. Chromatography of the crude product (95 mg) through 20 g of silica gel (elution with a 2:3 mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane) affords 33 mg (36 %) of 13β-methoxymilbemycin D with the following spectroscopic data:

^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz; $CDCl_3$; TMS):

1.48 ppm (s) ($C_{14}CH_3$)
1.97 ppm (s) (C_4CH_3)
3.10 ppm (d; J = 9.8) ($C_{13}H$)
3.15 ppm (s) (OCH_3)
mass spectrum m/e: *586* (M^+, 0.7 %, $C_{34}H_{50}O_7$), 568, 554, 514, 458, 426, 325, 307.

Example P2: Preparation of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-13β-methoxymilbemycin D and 13β-methoxymilbemycin D

0.419 ml (406 mg; 3.83 mmol) of trimethyl orthoformiate are added dropwise at room temperature to a solution of 344 mg (0.501 mmol) of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-15-hydroxy-$\Delta^{13,14}$-milbemycin D in 3 ml of a 1 % solution of sulfuric acid in diethyl ether. After 10 minutes, the reaction mixture is worked up with 5 % aqueous $NaHCO_3$ solution and diethyl ether. Chromatography of the crude product (327 mg) through 20 mg of silica gel (elution with a 1: 100 mixture of acetone and dichloromethane [100 ml] and then with a 1:50 mixture of acetone and dichloromethane [250 ml]) affords 107 mg (31 %) of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-13β-methoxymilbemycin D which is stirred in 2 ml of a solution of 40 % aqueous HF/acetonitrile (5:95) for 1 hour at room temperature. The reaction mixture is then worked up with 5 % aqueous $NaHCO_3$ solution and diethyl ether. Chromatography of the crude product (75 mg) through 12 g of silica gel (elution with a 2:3 mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane) affords 71 mg of 13β-methoxymilbemycin D with the spectroscopic data indicated in Example P1.

The compounds of Examples P2a to P2c are also prepared by procedures analogous to that of Example P2.

Example P2a: 13β-Methoxymilbemycin A_4
^1H–NMR (250 MHz, $CDCl_3$, TMS)
3.16 (s) (CH_3O)
3.10 (d, J = 10Hz) ($C_{13}H$)
mass spectrum (FD) m/e: 572 (M^+, $C_{33}H_{48}O_8$; (D = Field Desorption)

Example P2b: 13β-(9'-Hydroxy-1',4',7'-trioxanoyl)milbemycin D
^1H–NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$, TMS)
1.49 (s) ($C_{14}CH_3$)
1.87 (s) (C_4CH_3)
5.18 (m) ($C_{15}H$)

Example P2c: 13β-(1',4',7',10'-Tetraoxaundecyl)milbemycin D
^1H–NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$, TMS)
3.37 (s) (CH_3O)
5.17 (m) ($C_{15}H$)
mass spectrum m/e: *718* (M^+, $C_{40}H_{62}O_{11}$), 700, 646, 590, 586 [illegible]

Example P3: Preparation of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-13β-ethoxymilbemycin D and 13β-ethoxymilbemycin D and 15-ethoxy-$\Delta^{13,14}$-milbemycin D

a) 0.2 ml (225 mg; 1.39 mmol) of triethyl orthoacetate are added dropwise at room temperature to a solution of 264 mg (0.385 mmol) of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-15-hydroxy-$\Delta^{13,14}$-milbemycin D in 0.5 ml of a 1 % solution of sulfuric acid in diisopropyl ether and 1 ml of diethyl ether. After 2 minutes, the reaction mixture is worked up with 5 % aqueous $NaHCO_3$ and diethyl ether. Chromatography of the crude product (230 mg) through 20 g of silica gel (elution with a 16:84 mixture of diethyl ether and hexane) affords 164 mg (61 %) of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-13β-ethoxymilbemycin D and 34 mg (13 %) of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-15-ethoxy-$\Delta^{13,14}$-milbemycin D.

^1H–NMR (300 MHz; $CDCl_3$; TMS)
of 5-0-tert-butyldimethyl-15-ethoxy-$\Delta^{13,14}$-milbemycin D:
1.50 ppm (s) ($C_{14}CH_3$)
1.78 ppm (s) (C_4CH_3)
3.56 ppm (dd, J = 4.3 and 11.1), ($C_{15}H$)
5.08 ppm (dds, J = 1.1 and 9.3), $C_{13}H$).

b) 164 mg (0.230 mmol) of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-13β-ethoxymilbemycin D prepared according to step a) are treated with a 1 % solution of p-toluenesulfonic acid in methanol for 1 hour at room temperature. Working up with diethyl ether and 5 % aqueous $NaHCO_3$ and chromatography through 20 g of silica gel (elution with a 2:3 mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane) affords 136 mg (99 %) of 13β-ethoxymilbemycin D with the following spectroscopic data:
^1H–NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$, TMS)
1.49 ppm (s) ($C_{14}CH_3$)
1.87 ppm (s) (C_4CH_3)
3.21 ppm (d, J = 9.8), ($C_{13}H$)
3.29 ppm (AB-system, J = 9.5; A = 3.17, resolved into q; J = 7.0; δ_B = 3.40; resolved into q; J = 7.0), (OCH_2CH_3).

1153

Example P4: Preparation of 13β-phenylthiomilbemycin D

With stirring, 0.088 ml (77 mg; 0.472 mmol) of triethyl orthoacetate is added dropwise at room temperature to a solution of 162 mg (0.236 mmol) of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-15-hydroxy-$\Delta^{13,14}$-milbemycin D and 0.31 ml (323 mg; 2.93 mmol) of triphenol in 0.3 ml of dichloromethane and 0.1 ml of H_2SO_4/diisopropyl ether (1:9). After 2 minutes, the reaction mixture is worked up with 5 % aqueous $NaHCO_3$ solution and diethyl ether. Chromatography of the crude product through 3 g of silica gel (elution with hexane (40 ml), with a 1:4 mixture of diethyl ether and hexane (25 ml) and then with a 2:3 mixture of diethyl ether and hexane (25 ml)) affords 110 mg of the crude product which is then stirred in 2 ml of a 1 % solution of p-toluenesulfonic acid in methanol for 1 hour at room temperature. The reaction mixture is worked up with 5 % aqueous $NaHCO_3$ solution and diethyl ether. Chromatography through 20 g of silica gel (elution with a 9:1 mixture of dichloromethane and acetone affords 33 mg (21 %) of 13β-phenylthiomilbemycin D with the following spectroscopic data as well as 9 mg (5 %) of 13β-ethoxymilbemycin D.

^{1}H−NMR (300 MHz; $CDCl_3$; TMS)
1.58 ppm (s) ($C_{14}CH_3$)
1.87 ppm (s) (C_4CH_3)
3.33 ppm (d; J = 11.0) ($C_{13}H$)
4.78 ppm (ddd; J = 1.1; 5.3 and 11.3) ($C_{15}H$)
7.2-7.4 ppm (m) (phenyl)
mass spectrum m/e: *664* (M^+, $C_{39}H_{52}O_7S$), 646, 555, 554, 537, 385, 293, 275, 210, 209.

Example P5: Preparation of 13β-phenylthiomilbemycin D

With stirring and under argon, 0.060 ml (68 mg; 0.478 mmol) of boron trifluoride ethyl etherate is added dropwise at −10°C to a solution of 139 mg (0.203 mmol) of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-15-hydroxy-$\Delta^{13,14}$-milbemycin D and 0.080 ml (86 mg; 0.782 mmol) of thiophenol in 5 ml of dichloroethane. After 10 minutes, the reaction mixture is worked up with diethyl ether and 5 % aqueous $NaHCO_3$ solution.

Chromatography of the crude product through 20 g of silica gel (elution with a 1:9 mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane (100 ml) and then with a 3:7 mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane (250 ml)) affords 37 mg (27 %) of 13β-phenylthiomilbemycin D with the spectroscopic data indicated in Example P4.

The following compounds of Examples P5a to P5h can also be prepared by procedures analogous to that of Example P5:

Example P5a: 13β-Ethylthiomilbemycin D
^{1}H−NMR (250 MHz, $CDCl_3$, TMS)
2.27 (q, J = 5Hz)(CH_2 − S)
3.05 (d, J = 10Hz)($C_{13}H$)
mass spectrum (FD) m/e: *616* (M^+, $C_{35}H_{52}O_7S$)

Example P5b: 13β-Isopropylthiomilbemycin D
^{1}H−NMR (250 MHz, $CDCl_3$, TMS)
2.55 (m) [$(CH_3)_2(CH$−S]
3.05 (d, J = 10Hz)($C_{13}H$)
mass spectrum (FD) m/e: *630* (M^+, $C_{36}H_{54}O_7S$)

Example P5c: 13β-tert-Butylthiomilbemycin D
^{1}H−NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$, TMS)
1.29 (s) (S-tert-butyl)
1.59 (s) ($C_{14}CH_3$)
1.87 (s) (C_4CH_3)
3.12 (d, J = 10Hz)($C_{13}H$)
mass spectrum m/e: *644* (M^+, $C_{37}H_{56}O_7S$), 210, 209, 181, 151.

Example P5d: 13β-tert-Butylthiomilbemycin A_4
^{1}H−NMR (250 MHz, $CDCl_3$, TMS)
1.62 (s) (S-tert-butyl)
3.15 (d, J = 10Hz)($C_{13}H$)
mass spectrum (FD) m/e: *630* (M^+, $C_{36}H_{54}O_7S$)

Example P5e: 13β-(2'-Ethoxyethylthio)milbemycin D
^{1}H−NMR (250 MHz, $CDCl_3$, TMS)
2.52 (m) (CH_2−S)
3.07 (d, J = 10Hz)(C_{13}−H)
3.54 (m) (CH_2−O−CH_2)

Example P5f: 13β-Ethylthiomilbemycin A_4
^1H-NMR (250 MHz, $CDCl_3$, TMS)
2.36 (m) (CH_2-S)
3.04 (d, J = 10Hz)($C_{13}-H$)
mass spectrum (FD) m/e: *602* (M^+, $C_{34}H_{50}O_7S$)

*Example P5g: 13β-(2'-Hydroxy)ethylthiomilbemycin D and, as by-product, 13β-(2'-mercaptoethoxy)milbemycin D**
^1H-NMR (250 MHz, $CDCl_3$, TMS)
2.57 (m) (CH_2-S)
3.04 (d, J = 10Hz)($C_{13}H$)
3.64 (m) (CH_2-OH)
*2.66 (m) (CH_2-SH)
*3.24 (d, J = 10Hz)($C_{13}H$)
*3.28 and 3.45 (2m)(CH_2-OH)

Example P5h: 13β-(2'-Mercaptoethoxy)ethylthiomilbemycin D
^1H-NMR (250 MHz, $CDCl_3$, TMS)
2.53 (m) ($C_{13}-S-CH_2$)
2.69 (m) (CH_2-SH)
3.09 (d, J = 10Hz)($C_{13}H$)
3.56 (m) (CH_2OCH_2)
mass spectrum m/e: *692* (M^+, $C_{37}H_{56}O_8S_2$), 674, 656, 564, 537, 415, 413.

Example P6: Preparation of 13β-p-chlorophenoxycarbonylthiomilbemycin D and 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-13β-p-chlorophenoxycarbonylthiomilbemycin D

a) With stirring and under argon, 0.036 ml (50 mg; 0.242 mmol) of p-chlorophenylchlorothionoformiate is added dropwise at −10°C to a solution of 151 mg (0.220 mmol) of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-15-hydroxy-$\Delta^{13,15}$-milbemycin D and 0.089 ml (87 mg; 1.10 mmol) of pyridine in 3 ml of dichloromethane. After stirring for 100 minutes at room temperature, a further 0.036 ml of p-chlorophenylchlorothionoformiate is added dropwise. After a further hour, the reaction mixture is worked up with 5 % aqueous $NaHCO_3$ solution and diethyl ether. Chromatography of the crude product through 20 g of silica gel affords 221 mg of crude 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-13β-p-chlorophenoxycarbonylthiomilbemycin D.

b) 140 mg of this crude product prepared in accordance with step a) are stirred in 1 ml of a solution of 40 % aqueous HF/acetonitrile (5:95) for 1 hour at room temperature. Working up with 5 % aqueous $NaHCO_3$ solution and diethyl ether and chromatography through 20 g of silica gel (elution with a 2:3 mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane) affords 69 mg (67 %) of 13β-p-chlorophenoxycarbonylthiomilbemycin D with the following spectroscopic data:
^1H-NMR (300 MHz; $CDCl_3$; TMS)
1.87 ppm (s) (C_4CH_3)
3.83 ppm (d, J = 11.7), ($C_{13}H$)
7.0-7.4 ppm (m) (phenyl)
mass spectrum m/e: *742* (M^+, $C_{40}H_{51}O_9SCl$) 614, 555, 427, 277, 209, 181, 151.

Example P7: Preparation of 13β-mercaptomilbemycin D and 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-13β-mercaptomilbemycin D

a) With stirring and under argon, 0.1 ml (157 mg; 0.689 mmol) of trichloroethylchlorothionoformiate is added dropwise at −10°C to a solution of 209 mg (0.305 mmol) of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-$\Delta^{13,14}$-milbemycin D and 0.012 ml (120 mg; 1.52 mmol) of pyridine in 3 ml of dichloromethane. After stirring for 1 hour at room temperature, the reaction mixture is worked up with 5 % aqueous $NaHCO_3$ solution and diethyl ether. Chromatography of the crude product through 20 g of silica gel (elution with a 1:4 mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane) affords 282 mg of partially impure 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-13β-trichloroethoxycarbonylthiomilbemycin D.

A suspension of 320 mg (4.9 mmol) of zinc powder in a solution of 227 mg of this crude product in 0.5 ml of diethyl ether, 2 ml of 90 % aqueous acetic acid and 3 drops of HCl (1M) are stirred for 16 hours at room temperature under argon. The mixture is diluted with diethyl ether and filtered through celite and the filtrate is dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated. Chromatography of the crude product through 20 g of silica gel (elution with a 12:88 mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane) affords 72 mg (40 %) of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-13β-mercaptomilbemycin D.

b) This purified product is stirred in 2 ml of a 1 % solution of p-toluenesulfonic acid in methanol for 2 hours at room temperature. After working up with 5 % aqueous $NaHCO_3$ solution and diethyl ether, the crude product is chromatographed through 20 g of silica gel (elution with a 2:3 mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane), affording 54 mg (89 %) of 13β-mercaptomilbemycin D with the following spectroscopic data:
^1H-NMR (300 MHz; $CDCl_3$; TMS)
1.61 ppm (s) ($C_{14}CH_3$)

1.87 ppm (s) (C_4CH_3)
3.31 ppm (dd; J 5.4 and 10.9), ($C_{13}H$)
mass spectrum m e: *588* (M^+, $C_{33}H_{48}O_7S$) 460, 309, 277, 209, 181.

Example P8: Preparation of 13β-methylthiomilbemycin D

a) With stirring and under argon, 422 mg (0.615 mmol) of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-15-hydroxy-$\Delta^{13,14}$-milbemycin D, 178 mg (1.23 mmol) of N-methylthiosuccinimide and 323 mg of (1.23 mmol) of triphenylphosphine are dissolved at room temperature in 3 ml of dimethyl disulfide. After 10 minutes, 0.4 ml of methanol is added and the solvent is evaporated off. The crude product is chromatographed through 20 g of silica gel (elution with a 1:9 mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane [200 ml] and then with a 2:3 mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane [250 ml]), affording 223 mg (53 %) of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-13β-methylthiomilbemycin D and, as by-products, 36 mg (9 %) of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-13β-hydroxymilbemycin D and 28 mg (7 %) of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-15-succinimido-$\Delta^{13,14}$-milbemycin D

b) 160 mg (0.223 mmol) of the 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-13β-methylthiomilbemycin D so obtained are treated with 1 % p-toluenesulfonic acid in methanol for 1 hour at room temperature. Working up with 5 % aqueous $NaHCO_3$ solution and diethyl ether, and chromatography through 20 g of silica gel (elution with a 2:3 mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane) affords 119 mg (89 % of 13β-methylthiomilbemycin D with the following spectroscopic data:

^1H-HMR (300 MHz; $CDCl_3$; TMS)
1.56 ppm (s) ($C_{14}CH_3$)
1.88 ppm (s) (C_4CH_3 and SCH_3)
2.90 ppm (d; J = 11.0) ($C_{13}H$)
mass spectrum m/e: *602* (M^+; $C_{34}H_{50}O_7S$), 474, 325, 323, 275, 210, 209.

The following compound of Example P8a can be prepared by a procedure analogous to that of Example P8:

Example P8a: 13β-Methylthiomilbemycin A_4

^1H-NMR (250 MHz; $CDCl_3$; TMS)
1.88 (s) (CH_3S)
2.92 (d, J = 10Hz)$C_{13}H$)
mass spectrum m e *588* (M^+, $C_{33}H_{48}O_7S$), 570, 530, 523, 461, 460, 413, 311, 309.

Example P9: Preparation of 13β-(2'-methoxyethoxymethoxy)-milbemycin D

With stirring, 75 μl (82 mg; 0.656 mmol) of 2-methoxyethoxymethyl chloride are added at room temperature to a solution of 150 mg (0.218 mmol) of 5-0-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-13β-hydroxymilbemycin D and 225 μl (170 mg; 1.312 mmol) of N,N-diisopropylethylamine in 0.5 ml of dichloromethane. After 3 days at room temperature, the reaction mixture is worked up with diethyl ether and 5 % aqueous $NaHCO_3$ solution. The diethyl ether layer is dried over magnesium sulfate and filtered and the filtrate is concentrated. The oily crude product is stirred in 2 ml of a solution of 40 % aqueous HF/acetonitrile (5:95) for 1 hour at room temperature and the reaction mixture is again worked up with 5 % aqueous $NaHCO_3$ solution and diethyl ether. Yield: 125 mg of 13β-(2'-methoxyethoxymethoxy)-milbemycin D.

^1H-NMR (250 MHz, $CDCl_3$, TMS)
3.38 (s) (CH_3O)
3.55 (m) (OCH_2CH_2O)
4.62 (AB-system, δ_A = 4.56; δ_B = 4.68, J = 7Hz)(OCH_2O)
mass spectrum (FD) m e: *660* (M^+, $C_{37}H_{56}O_{11}$).

Example P9a: 13β-methoxymethoxymilbemycin A_4

Preparation is by a procedure analogous to that of Example P9.

^1H-NMR (250 MHz, $CDCl_3$, TMS)
3.33 (s) (CH_3O)
3.63 (d, J = 10Hz)($C_{13}H$)
4.42 and 4.60 (2d, J = 7Hz)(OCH_2O)
mass spectrum (FD) m/e: *602* (M^+, $C_{34}H_{50}O_9$).

Example 9b: 13β-isobutylthio-milbemycin A_4

Preparation is by a procedure analogous to that of Example P9.

^1H-NMR (300 MHz; $CDCl_3$, TMS)
1.55 (m) [$(CH_3)_2C-S$]
3.05 (d, J = 10Hz)($C_{13}H$)
mass spectrum (FD m/e: *654* (M^+, $C_{35}H_{52}O_7$)

The following compounds of formula I are also prepared by procedures analogous to those described in the foregoing Examples:

TABLE 1

Typical representatives of compounds of formula I, wherein R_1 is hydrogen (C_6H_5 is a phenyl group)

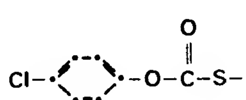
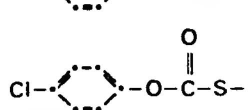
Comp. No.	R_2	R
1.1	CH_3	OCH_3
1.2	C_2H_5	OCH_3
1.3	C_3H_7-i	OCH_3
1.4	C_4H_9-s	OCH_3
1.5	CH_3	SCH_3
1.6	C_2H_5	SCH_3
1.7	C_3H_7-i	SCH_3
1.8	C_4H_9-s	SCH_3
1.9	CH_3	OC_2H_5
1.10	C_2H_5	OC_2H_5
1.11	C_3H_7-i	OC_2H_5
1.12	C_4H_9-s	OC_2H_5
1.13	CH_3	SC_2H_5
1.14	C_2H_5	SC_2H_5
1.15	C_3H_7-i	SC_2H_5
1.16	C_4H_9-s	SC_2H_5
1.17	CH_3	OC_6H_5
1.18	C_2H_5	OC_6H_5
1.19	C_3H_7-i	OC_6H_5
1.20	C_4H_9-s	OC_6H_5
1.21	CH_3	SC_6H_5
1.22	C_2H_5	SC_6H_5
1.23	C_3H_7-i	SC_6H_5
1.24	C_4H_9-s	SC_6H_5
1.25	CH_3	
1.26	C_2H_5	

TABLE 1:

(continuation)

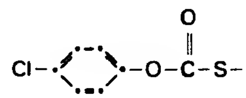
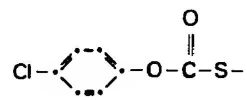
Comp. No.	*R_2*	*R*
1.27	C_3H_7–i	
1.28	C_4H_9–s	
1.29	CH_3	SH
1.30	C_2H_5	SH
1.31	C_3H_7–i	SH
1.32	C_4H_9–s	SH
1.33	CH_3	$CCl_3CH_2{-}O{-}C(=O){-}S$
1.34	C_2H_5	$CCl_3CH_2{-}O{-}C(=O){-}S$
1.35	C_3H_7–i	$CCl_3CH_2{-}OC(=O){-}S$
1.36	C_4H_9–s	$CCl_3CH_2{-}O{-}C(=O){-}S$
1.37	C_3H_7–i	SC_3H_7–i
1.38	C_3H_7–i	SC_4H_9–t
1.39	C_3H_7–i	OC_4H_9–t
1.40	C_3H_7–i	OC_3H_7–i
1.41	C_2H_5	SC_4H_9–t
1.42	C_2H_5	OC_4H_9–t
1.43	C_3H_7–i	$SCH_2CH_2OC_2H_5$
1.44	C_3H_7–I	SCH_2CH_2OH
1.45	C_3H_7–i	$SCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2SH$
1.46	C_3H_7–i	SC_4H_9–n

TABLE 1:

(Continuation)

Comp. No.	R_2	R
1.47	C_3H_7-i	$O(CH_2CH_2O)_3CH_3$
1.48	C_3H_7-i	$O(CH_2CH_2O)_3H$
1.49	C_3H_7-i	$OCH_2OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$
1.50	C_3H_7-i	OCH_2CH_2SH
1.51	C_2H_5	OCH_2OCH_3
1.52	C_2H_5	$O(CH_2CH_2O)_3CH_3$
1.53	C_2H_5	$SC(CH_3)_2CH_2CH_3$
1.54	C_2H_5	$O(CH_2CH_2O)_3H$
1.55	C_2H_5	SC_4H_9-n
1.56	C_2H_5	OC_4H_9-n
1.57	C_2H_5	$SCH_2C(CH_3)_3$
1.58	C_2H_5	$SCH_2CH_2C(CH_3)_3$
1.59	CH_3	$SCH_2C(CH_3)_3$
1.60	C_3H_7-i	$SCH_2C(CH_3)_3$
1.61	CH_3	$SCH_2CH_2C(CH_3)_3$

This table implies no limitations.

Formulation examples for active ingredients of formula I
(throughout, percentages are by weight)

Wettable powders	*a)*	*b)*	*c)*
a compound 1.1 to 1.61	25 %	50 %	75 %
sodium lignosulfonate	5 %	5 %	-
sodium laurylsulfate	3 %	-	5%
sodium diisobutylnaphthalenesulfonate	-	6 %	10 %
octylphenol polyethylene glycol ether			
(7-8 moles of ethylene oxide)	-	2 %	-
highly dispersed silicic acid	5 %	10%	10 %
kaolin	62 %	27 %	-

The active ingredient is thoroughly mixed with the adjuvants and the mixture is thoroughly ground in a suitable mill, affording wettable powders which can be diluted with water to give suspensions of the desired concentration.

Emulsifiable concentrate

a compound 1.1 to 1.61	10 %
octylphenol polyethylene glycol ether (4-5 moles of ethylene oxide)	3 %
calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	3 %
castor oil polygycol ether (36 moles of ethylene oxide)	4 %
cyclohexanone	30 %
xylene mixture	50 %

Emulsions of any required concentration can be obtained from this concentrate by dilution with water.

Dusts	*a)*	*b)*
a compound 1.1 to 1.61	5 %	8 %
talcum	95 %	-
kaolin	-	92 %

Ready for use dusts are obtained by mixing the active ingredient with the carrier, and grinding the mixture in a suitable mill.

Extruder granulate

a compound 1.1 to 1.61	10 %
sodium lignosulfonate	2 %
carboxymethylcellulose	1 %
kaolin	87 %

The active ingredient is mixed and ground with the adjuvants, and the mixture is subsequently moistened with water. The mixture is extruded and then dried in a stream of air.

Tablets or boluses

I a compound 1.1 to 1.61	33.00 %
methyl cellulose	0.80 %
highly dispersed silicic acid	0.80 %
maize starch	8.40 %

The methyl cellulose is stirred in water and allowed to swell. Then the silicic acid is stirred in to give a homogeneous suspension. The compound of formula I and the maize starch are mixed and the aqueous suspension is added to the mix, which is kneaded to a paste. This paste is granulated through a 12M sieve and the granulate is dried.

II	crystalline lactose	22.50 %
	maize starch	17.00 %
	microcrystalline cellulose	16.50 %
	magnesium stearate	1.00 %

All 4 adjuvants are thoroughly mixed. Phases I and II are mixed and compressed to tablets or boluses.

If the compounds of formula I, or compositions containing them, are used for controlling endoparasitic nematodes, cestodes and trematodes in domestic animals and productive livestock, for example cattle, sheep, goats, cats and dogs, they can be administered to the animals in both single and repeated doses. Depending on the species of animal, the individual doses are preferably administered in amounts ranging from 0.1 to 10 mg/kg of body weight. A better action is often achieved by protracted administration, or lower total doses will also suffice. The compounds, or compositions containing them, can also be added to feeds and drinks. The ready-prepared feeds contain the active ingredients preferably in a concentration of 0.005 to 0.1 percent by weight. The compositions can be administered to the animals perorally in the form of solutions, emulsions, suspensions, powders, tablets, boluses or capsules.

If the physical and toxicological properties of solutions or emulsions permit it, the compounds of formula I, or compositions containing them, can also be injected into animals for example subcutaneously, administered intraruminally or applied to the bodies of the animals by the pour-on method. Administration by means of salt licks or molasses blocks is also possible.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMPLES

B1: Insecticidal stomach poison action against Spodoptera littoralis

Potted cotton plants in the 5-leaf stage are sprayed with a solution containing 3, 12.5 or 50 ppm of the test compound in acetone/water. After the coating has dried, the plants are populated with about 30 larvae (L_1 stage) of spodoptera littoralis. Two plants are used for each test compound and test species. The test is carried out at about 24°C and 60 % relative humidity. Evaluations and intermediate evaluations of moribund insects, larval growth and feeding damage are made after 24, 48 and 72 hours.

Complete kill was achieved after 24 hours with the compounds of formula I of the Preparatory Examples at a concentration of 6 ppm. Compounds 1.6, 1.38, 1.41, 1.41, 1.47 and 1.48 achieved complete kill even at 3 ppm.

B2: Action against plant-destructive acarids: OP-sensitive Tetranychus urticae

16 hours before the start of the test, the primary leaves of bean plants (Phaseolus vulgaris) are infected with an infested piece of leaf from a mass culture of Tetranychus urticae. Upon removal of the piece of leaf, the plants infested with all stages of the mites are sprayed to drip point with a solution containing 0.4 ppm or 1.6 ppm of the test compound. The temperature in the greenhouse compartment is about 25°C.

The percentage of mobile stages (adults and nymphs) and of eggs is evaluated under a stereoscopic microscope after 7 days. Compounds of formula I, e.g. compound 1.38 or 1.47, achieved complete kill at a concentration of 0.4 ppm.

B3: Action against L_1 larvae of Lucilia sericata

1 ml of an aqueous suspension of test compound is mixed with 3 ml of a special larval culture medium at about 50°C such that a homogeneous composition containing 250 ppm or 125 ppm is obtained. About 30 Lucilia serivata larvae (L_1) are put into each test tube containing active ingredient. A mortality count is made after 4 days. The compounds of the Preparatory Examples achieved complete kill at 250 ppm, and compounds 1.2, 1.6, 1.31, 1.37, 1.38, 1.41, 1.43, 1.49 and 1.51 achieved complete kill even at the reduced concentration of 100 ppm.

B4: Acaricidal action against Boophilus microplus (Biarra strain)

Adhesive tape is applied vertically across a PVC plate so that 10 fully replete female Boophilus microplus ticks (Biarra strain) can be affixed thereto with their backs, side by side, in a row. Each tick is injected from an injection needle with 1 μl of a liquid which contains a 1:1 mixture of polyethylene glycol and acetone, in which mixture a specific amount of test compound of 1, 0.1 or 0.01 μg per tick is dissolved. Control ticks are injected with liquid containing no test compound. After this treatment, the ticks are detached from the support and kept in an insectarium under normal conditions at about 28°C and 80 % relative humidity until

oviposition has taken place and the larvae have hatched from the eggs of the control ticks. The activity of the test compound is determined with the IR_{90}, i.e. the effective dose is determined at which 9 out of 10 female ticks (90 %) even after 30 days lay eggs from which larvae are unable to hatch.

Compounds 1.3, 1.6, 1.7, 1.11, 1.23, 1.31, 1.37, 1.38, 1.41 and 1.49 achieved an IR_{90} of 0.5 µg.

B5: Trial with sheep infected with nematodes (Haemonchus concortus and Trichostrongylus colubriformis)

The test compound is administered in the form of a suspension with a stomach probe or by intraruminal injection to sheep which have been artificially infected with haemonchus concortus and Trichostrongylus colubriformis. 1 to 3 animals are used for each dose. Each sheep is treated only once with a single dose of 1 mg or 0.2 mg/kg of body weight. Evaluation is made by comparing the number of worm eggs excreted in the faeces of the sheep before and after treatment.

Untreated sheep infected simultaneously and in the same manner are used as controls. In comparison with untreated and infected control groups, there is no nematode infestation (=complete reduction of the number of worm eggs in the faeces) in sheep which have been treated with one of the compounds of formula I at 1 mg/kg. Compounds 1.3, 1.6, 1.7, 1.11, 1.15, 1.27, 1.31 and 1.37 achieved this activity even at 0.2 mg/kg.

B6: Contact action against Aphis craccivora

Pea plantlets which have been infested with all development stages of the aphid are sprayed with a solution prepared from an emulsifiable concentrate of the test compound and containing 50 ppm, 25 ppm or 12.5 ppm of active ingredient. After 3 days evaluation is made to establish whether at least 80 % of the aphids are dead or have dropped from the plants. A composition is only rated as effective at this level of activity.

Compounds 1.2, 1.6, 1.7, 1.37, 1.41 and others achieved complete kill (= 100 %) at a concentration of 12.5 ppm.

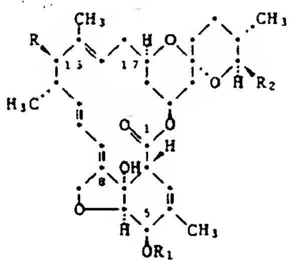
B7: Larvididal action against Aëdes aegypti

A 0.1 % solution of the test compound in acetone is pipetted onto the surface of 150 ml of water in beakers in amounts sufficient to give concentrations of 10 ppm, 3.3 ppm and 1.6 ppm. After the acetone has evaporated, 30 to 40 three-day-old larvae of Aëdes aegypti are put into each beaker. Mortality counts are made after 1, 2 and 5 days.

In this test, the compounds of the Preparatory Examples, e.g. compounds 1.3, 1.11, 1.27, 1.37, 1.38, 1.41, 1.47 and 1.48, achieved complete kill of all larvae at a concentration of 1.6 ppm after 1 day.

CLAIMS

1. A compound of formula I



(I)

wherein
R_1 is hydrogen or a protecting group;
R_2 is methyl, ethyl, isopropyl or sec-butyl; and
R is a radical R_3 which is bound through oxygen or sulfur and is selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_{10}alkyl, C_1-C_{10}haloalkyl, C_1-C_{10}hydroxyalkyl, C_1-C_{10}mercaptoalkyl, C_2-C_{10}alkoxyalkyl, C_3-C_{10}alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, hydroxy- or mercapto-substituted C_3-C_{10}alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C_4-C_{15}alkoxyalkoxyalkoxyalkyl, hydroxy-or mercapto-substituted C_4-C_{15}alkoxyalkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkynyl, C_2-C_{10}haloalkenyl, C_2-C_{10}alkynyl, C_2-C_{10}haloalkynyl, phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, C_1-C_3-alkyl, C_1-C_3haloalkyl, C_1-C_3alkoxy, C_1-C_3haloalkoxy, cyano and/or nitro, and benzyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, C_1-C_3alkyl, C_1-C_3haloalkyl, C_1-C_3alkoxy, C_1-C_3haloalkoxy, cyano and/or nitro, or R is one of the groups $-SH$ or $-S-C(O)OR_4$, wherein R_4 is C_1-C_{10}alkyl, C_1-C_{10}haloalkyl, or a phenyl or benzyl group which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, C_1-C_3alkyl, C_1-C_3haloalkyl, C_1-C_3alkoxy, C_1-C_3haloalkoxy, cyano and/or nitro.

2. A compound of formula I according to claim 1, wherein R_1 is hydrogen or a protecting group; R_2 is methyl, ethyl, isopropyl or sec-butyl; and R is a radical R_3 which is bound through oxygen or sulfur and is selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_{10}alkyl, C_1-C_{10}haloalkyl, C_2-C_{10}alkoxyalkyl, C_3-C_{10}alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C_2-C_{10}alkenyl, C_2-C_{10}haloalkenyl, C_2-C_{10}alkenyl, C_2-C_{10}haloalkynyl, phenyl which is

unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, C_1-C_3alkyl, C_1-C_3haloalkyl, C_1-C_3alkoxy, C_1-C_3haloalkoxy, cyano and/or nitro, and benzyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, C_1-C_3alkyl, C_1-C_3haloalkyl, C_1-C_3alkoxy, C_1-C_3haloalkoxy, cyano and/or nitro, or R is one of the groups –SH or –S–C(O)OR$_4$, wherein R$_4$ is C_1-C_{10}alkyl, C_1-C_{10}haloalkyl, or a phenyl or benzyl group which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, C_1-C_3alkyl, C_1-C_3haloalkyl, C_1-C_3alkoxy, C_1-C_3haloalkoxy, cyano and/or nitro.

3. A compound of formula I according to claim 2, wherein R$_1$ is hydrogen or one of the groups R$_4$–C(O) or –Si(R$_5$)(R$_6$)(R$_7$), wherein each of R$_5$, R$_6$ and R$_7$ independently is C_1-C_4alkyl, benzyl or phenyl and the substituents R$_2$, R, R$_3$ and R$_4$ are as defined for formula I.

4. A compound of formula I according to claim 3, wherein R$_1$ is hydrogen; R$_2$ is methyl, ethyl, isopropyl or sec-butyl; and R is a radical R$_3$ which is bound through oxygen or sulfur and is selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_4alkyl, C_2-C_4alkenyl, phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by fluorine, chlorine, bromine, methyl, CF_3, methoxy, cyano and/or nitro, and benzyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by fluorine, chlorine, bromine, methyl, CF_3, methoxy, cyano and/or nitro, or R is one of the groups –SH or –S–C(O)OR$_4$, wherein R$_4$ is C_1-C_4alkyl, C_1-C_4haloalkyl, or a phenyl or benzyl group each of which is unsubstituted or substituted by fluorine, chlorine, bromine, methyl, CF_3, methoxy, cyano and/or nitro.

5. A compound of formula I according to claim 4, wherein R$_1$ is hydrogen; R$_2$ is methyl, ethyl, isopropyl or sec-butyl; and R is a radical R$_3$ which is bound through oxygen or sulfur and is selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_4alkyl and C_2-C_4alkenyl, or R is one of the groups –SH or –S–C(O)OR$_4$, wherein R$_4$ is C_1-C_4alkyl, C_1-C_4haloalkyl, or phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by fluorine, chlorine, bromine, methyl, CF_3, methoxy, cyano and/or nitro.

6. A compound of formula I according to claim 5, wherein R$_1$ is hydrogen; R$_2$ is methyl, ethyl, isopropyl or sec-butyl; and R is a radical R$_3$ which is bound through oxygen or sulfur and is selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_4alkyl and C_2-C_4alkenyl, or R is one of the groups –SH or –S–C(O)OR$_4$, wherein R$_4$ is C_1-C_4alkyl or C_1-C_4haloalkyl.

7. A compound of formula I according to claim 6, wherein R$_1$ is hydrogen; R$_2$ is ethyl or isopropyl; and R is a radical R$_3$ which is bound through oxygen or sulfur and is C_1-C_2alkyl, or R is one of the groups –SH or –S–C(O)OR$_4$, wherein R$_4$ is C_1-C_2alkyl or C_1-C_2haloalkyl.

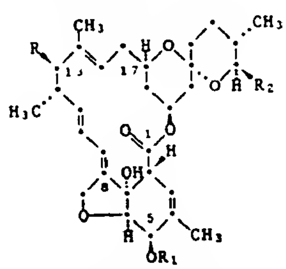
8. A compound of formula I according to claim 7, wherein R$_1$ is hydrogen; R$_2$ is ethyl or isopropyl; and R is a radical R$_3$ which is bound through oxygen or sulfur and is methyl, or R is one of the groups –SH or –S–C(O)OR$_4$, wherein R$_4$ is methyl.

9. A compound of formula I according to claim 6, wherein R$_1$ is hydrogen; R$_2$ is ethyl or isopropyl; and R is a radical R$_3$ which is bound through oxygen or sulfur and is straight chain or branched C_1-C_4alkyl.

10. A compound of formula I according to claim 2, selected from the group consisting of
13β-methoxymilbemycin D,
13β-ethoxymilbemycin D,
13β-phenylthiomilbemycin D,
13β-p-chlorophenoxycarbonylthiomilbemycin D,
13β-mercaptomilbemycin D,
13β-methylthiomilbemycin D,
13β-tert-butylthiomilbemycin D,
13β-methylthiomilbemycin A$_4$,
13β-tert-butylthiomilbemycin A$_4$,
13β-methoxymilbemycin A$_4$,
13β-methoximethoxymilbemycin A$_4$,
13β-ethylthiomilbemycin A$_4$ and
13β-ethoxymilbemycin A$_4$.

11. A compound of formula I according to claim 2, selected from the group consisting of
5-O-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-13β-methoxymilbemycin D,
5-O-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-13β-ethoxymilbemycin D,
5-O-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-13β-mercaptomilbemycin D and
5-O-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-13β-methylthiomilbemycin D.

12. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula I



(I)

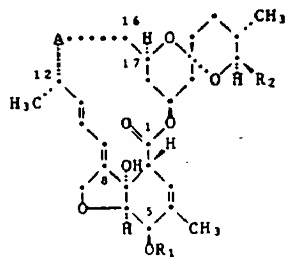
wherein

R_1 is hydrogen or a protecting group;

R_2 is methyl, ethyl, isopropyl or sec-butyl; and

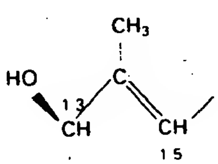
R is a radical R_3 which is bound through oxygen or sulfur and is selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_{10}alkyl, C_1-C_{10}haloalkyl, C_1-C_{10}hydroxyalkyl, C_1-C_{10}mercaptoalkyl, C_2-C_{10}alkoxyalkyl, C_3-C_{10}alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, hydroxy- or mercapto-substituted C_3-C_{10}alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C_4-C_{15}alkoxyalkoxyalkoxyalkyl, hydroxy-or mercapto-substituted C_4-C_{15}alkoxyalkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C_2-C_{10}alkenyl, C_2-C_{10}haloalkenyl, C_2-C_{10}alkynyl, C_2-C_{10}haloalkynyl, phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, C_1-C_3alkyl, C_1-C_3haloalkyl, C_1-C_3alkoxy, C_1-C_3haloalkoxy, cyano and/or nitro, and benzyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, C_1-C_3alkyl, C_1-C_3haloalkyl, C_1-C_3alkoxy, C_1-C_3haloalkoxy, cyano and/or nitro, or R is one of the groups $-SH$ or $-S-C(O)OR_4$, wherein R_4 is C_1-C_{10}alkyl, C_1-C_{10}haloalkyl, or a phenyl or benzyl group which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, C_1-C_3alkyl, C_1-C_3haloalkyl, C_1-C_3alkoxy, C_1-C_3haloalkoxy, cyano and/or nitro,

which process comprises treating an allyl alcohol of formula II

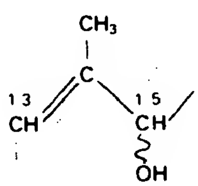


(II)

wherein A is one of the groups a or b



(a) or



(b)

[= 13β-hydroxy-$\Delta^{14,15}$] [= $\Delta^{13,14}$-15-hydroxy]

R_1 is a protecting group and R_2 is as defined for formula I, with a reagent suitable for the introduction of a 13β-ether or 13β-thioether group or, to introduce a 13β-mercapto group, with a halothionoformiate and then reducing the resultant product and, if a free hydroxy compound is desired, subsequently removing the protecting group R_1 by hydrolysis.

13. A process according to claim 12, which comprises the use of an alcohol or a thiol of formula III

$$R_3XH \qquad \text{(III)}$$

wherein R_3 is as defined for formula I and X is oxygen or sulfur, as a reagent suitable for the introduction of a 13β-ether or 13β-thioether group into a compound of formula IIb; or the use of a halothionoformiate of formula IV

$$\mathrm{Hal}-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle S}{\|}}{C}-OR_4 \qquad \text{(IV)},$$

wherein R_4 is as defined for formula I and Hal is halogen, as a reagent suitable for the introduction of a β-thioether group into a compound of formula IIb; or the use of a disulfide of formula V

$$R_3-SS-R_3 \qquad \text{(V)}$$

wherein R_3 is as defined for formula I, as a reagent suitable for the introduction of a β-thioether group into a compound of formula IIb.

14. A process according to claim 13, which comprises carrying out the reaction with a compound of formula III in the presence of a catalytic amount of an acid or in the presence of a catalytic amount of an acid

and additionally in the presence of an orthoester of formula VI

$R_{10}C(OR_3)_3$ (VI)

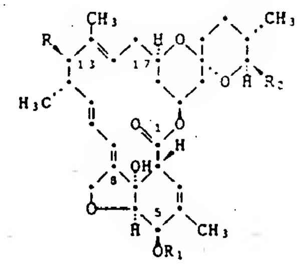
wherein R_3 is as defined for formula I and R_{10} is hydrogen or C_1-C_6alkyl, in the temperature range from −50° to + 150°C, preferably from −20 to + 100°C.

15. A process according to claim 13, which comprises carrying out the reaction with a compound of formula IV in an inert solvent or in the reagent of formula IV in the temperature range from −50° to + 150°C, preferably from −20° to + 100°C, and in the presence of a base.

16. A process according to claim 13 for the preparation of a compound of formula I, wherein R is a β-mercapto group, which process comprises reducing a compound of formula I, wherein R is the group $-S-C(O)OR_4$, R_4 being as defined for formula I, in the temperature range from 0° to 50°C to give the 13β-mercapto compound of formula I.

17. A process according to claim 13, which comprises carrying out the reaction with a disulfide of formula V in the presence of an at least equimolar amount of a trivalent phosphine and in the presence of a 1/10 to 3 molar amount of an N-$[SR_3]$-sulfenimide, wherein R_3 is as defined for formula I, in the temperature range from 0° to 50°C.

18. A process for the preparation of a 13β-ether derivative of formula I



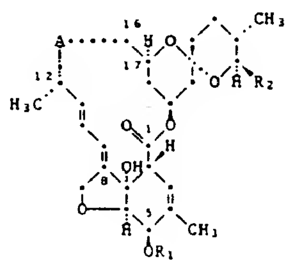
(I)

wherein

R_1 is hydrogen or a protecting group;

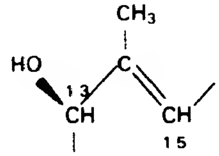
R_2 is methyl, ethyl, isopropyl or sec-butyl; and

R is a radical R_3 which is bound through oxygen and is selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_{10}alkyl, C_1-C_{10}haloalkyl, C_1-C_{10}hydroxyalkyl, C_1-C_{10}mercaptoalkyl, C_2-C_{10}alkoxyalkyl, C_3-C_{10}alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, hydroxy- or mercapto- substituted C_3-C_{10}alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C_4-C_{15}alkoxyalkoxyalkoxyalkyl, hydroxy-or mercapto-substituted C_4-C_{15}alkoxyalkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C_2-C_{10}alkenyl, C_2-C_{10}haloalkenyl, C_2-C_{10}alkynyl, C_2-C_{10}haloalkynyl, phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, C_1-C_3alkyl, C_1-C_3haloalkyl, C_1-C_3alkoxy, C_1-C_3haloalkoxy, cyano and or nitro, and benzyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, C_1-C_3alkyl, C_1-C_3haloalkyl, C_1-C_3alkoxy, C_1-C_3haloalkoxy, cyano and/or nitro, which process comprises etherifying a 13β-alcohol of formula II



(II)

wherein A is the group a

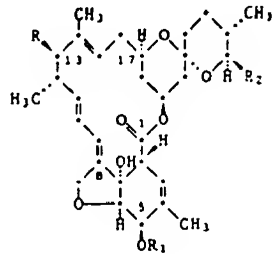


(a)

[= 13β-hydroxy-$\Delta^{14,15}$]

R_1 is a protecting group; and R_2 is as defined for formula I, with an alochol of the formula R_3-XH or a halide R_3-Hal, in which formulae R_3 is as defined above, X is oxygen and Hal is a halogen atom.

19. A process for the preparation of a 13β-thioether derivative of formula I



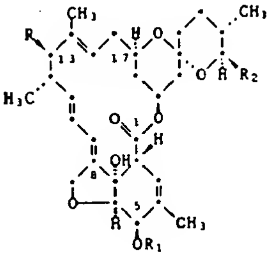
(I)

wherein
R_1 is hydrogen or a protecting group;
R_2 is methyl, ethyl, isopropyl or sec-butyl; and
R is a radical R_3 which is bound through sulfur and is selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_{10}alkyl, C_1-C_{10}haloalkyl, C_1-C_{10}hydroxyalkyl, C_1-C_{10}mercaptoalkyl, C_2-C_{10}alkoxyalkyl, C_3-C_{10}alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, hydroxy- or mercapto-substituted C_3-C_{10}alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C_4-C_{15}alkoxyalkoxyalkoxyalkyl, hydroxy-or mercapto-substituted C_4-C_{15}alkoxyalkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C_2-C_{10}alkenyl, C_2-C_{10}haloalkenyl, C_2-C_{10}alkynyl, C_2-C_{10}haloalkynyl, phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, C_1-C_3alkyl, C_1-C_3haloalkyl, C_1-C_3alkoxy, C_1-C_3haloalkoxy, cyano and/or nitro, and benzyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, C_1-C_3alkyl, C_1-C_3haloalkyl, C_1-C_3alkoxy, C_1-C_3haloalkoxy, cyano and/or nitro, or R is one of the groups $-SH$ or $-S-C(O)OR_4$, wherein R_4 is C_1-C_{10}alkyl, C_1-C_{10}haloalkyl, or a phenyl or benzyl group which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, C_1-C_3alkyl, C_1-C_3haloalkyl, C_1-C_3alkoxy, C_1-C_3haloalkoxy, cyano and or nitro,
which process comprises thioetherifying in conventional manner a 13β-mercapto derivative of formula I, wherein R is the 13β-mercapto group and the remaining substituents are as defined above, preferably by reaction with a thiol of formula III

R_3-XH (III)

wherein R_3 is as defined above and X is sulfur.

20. A pesticidal composition for controlling ectoparasites, endoparasites and insects, which composition contains at least one compound of formula I



(I)

wherein
R_1 is hydrogen or a protecting group;
R_2 is methyl, ethyl, isopropyl or sec-butyl; and
R is a radical R_3 which is bound through oxygen or sulfur and is selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_{10}alkyl, C_1-C_{10}haloalkyl, C_1-C_{10}hydroxyalkyl, C_1-C_{10}mercaptoalkyl, C_2-C_{10}alkoxyalkyl, C_3-C_{10}alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, hydroxy- or mercapto-substituted C_3-C_{10}alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C_4-C_{15}alkoxyalkoxyalkoxyalkyl, hydroxy-or mercapto-substituted C_4-C_{15}alkoxyalkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C_2-C_{10}alkenyl, C_2-C_{10}haloalkenyl, C_2-C_{10}alkenyl, C_2-C_{10}haloalkynyl, phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, C_1-C_3alkyl, C_1-C_3haloalkyl, C_1-C_3alkoxy, C_1-C_3haloalkoxy, cyano and/or nitro, and benzyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, C_1-C_3alkyl, C_1-C_3haloalkyl, C_1-C_3alkoxy, C_1-C_3haloalkoxy, cyano and/or nitro, or R is one of the groups $-SH$ or $-S-C(O)OR_4$, wherein R_4 is C_1-C_{10}alkyl, C_1-C_{10}haloalkyl, or a phenyl or benzyl group which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, C_1-C_3alkyl, C_1-C_3haloalkyl, C_1-C_3alkoxy, C_1-C_3haloalkoxy, cyano and/or nitro,
together with customary carriers and /or dispersing agents.

21. A method of controlling pests of animals and plants, which method comprises applying or administering to the animal or applying to the plant or to the locus of said pests a compound of formula I